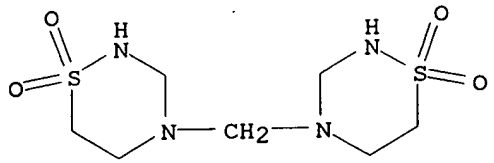
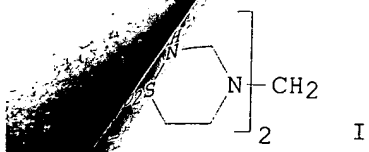
L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
RN 19388-87-5 REGISTRY
CN 2H-1,2,4-Thiadiazine, 4,4'-methylenebis[tetrahydro-, 1,1,1',1'-tetraoxide (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 4,4'-Methylenebis(perhydro-1,2,4-thiadiazin 1,1-dioxide)
CN **Taurolidine**
CN Taurolin
CN Tauroline
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C7 H16 N4 O4 S2
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, AIDSLINE, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMLIST, CIN, DDFU, DRUGNL, DRUGU, DRUGUPDATES, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PHAR, PROMT, SPECINFO, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USAN, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



91 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
91 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

121

English



I

AB The behavior in aq. soln. of the non-antibiotic antimicrobial agent, **taurolidine** (I), which has marked anti-adherence properties, was investigated by differential pulse polarog. (DPP). I gave well-defined differential pulse polarograms at pH 4.2 with a peak potential of -0.83 V vs. Ag/AgCl. This behavior was identical to that of aq. taurultam solns. A comparison of peak current ratios, cyclic voltammograms and peak potential/pH plots confirmed that the I signal was due to the redn. of taurultam and its hydroxymethyl deriv. A mechanism for the cathodic redn. of taurultam was proposed involving a 2-electron **transfer**. The signal at -0.83 V was of anal. utility, but was lost at alk. pH. A second peak appeared in the polarogram for **taurolidine** solns. at alk. pH and was identified as HCHO. This was quantified by a rapid DPP method. Only trace amts. of HCHO were found in com. I (**Taurolin**) solns. and these were of no clin. significance.

L19 ANSWER 25 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:4536 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:4536
TITLE: Inhibition by formaldehyde condensates of microbial adherence to human mucosal epithelial cells: clinical implications
AUTHOR(S): Gorman, S. P.; McCafferty, D. F.; Woolfson, A. D.; Anderson, L.; Jones, D. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Biol. Cent., Queens Univ. Belfast, Belfast, BT9 7BL, UK
SOURCE: U. S. Environ. Prot. Agency, Res. Dev., [Rep.] EPA (1987), EPA/600/9-87/031, Proc.: Conf. Prog. Chem. Disinfect., 3rd, 1986, 372-85
CODEN: XPARD6; ISSN: 0092-8054
DOCUMENT TYPE: Report
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effects of the broad spectrum antimicrobial agents noxythiolin and **taurolidine** (urea-formaldehyde condensates) on mucosal adherence of Candida albicans, Escherichia coli, and **Staphylococcus** saprophyticus were studied in vitro on human epithelial cells collected from the mouth and voided urine. Both agents reduced the adherence in both exponential and stationary growth phases of the microorganisms. Formaldehyde in clin. relevant concns. and N-methylthiourea had no antiadherent effect.

L19 ANSWER 26 OF 31 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:470269 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:70269
TITLE: Sustained anti-**adherence** activity of **taurolidine** (**Taurolin**) and noxythiolin (Noxyflex S) solutions
AUTHOR(S): Blenkharn, J. Ian

Search completed by David Schreiber 308-4292

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:651972 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:251972
TITLE: The effects of three non-antibiotic, antimicrobial agents on the surface hydrophobicity of certain microorganisms evaluated by different methods
AUTHOR(S): Jones, D. S.; Gorman, S. P.; McCafferty, D. F.; Woolfson, A. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Pharm., Queen's Univ. Belfast, Belfast, UK
SOURCE: J. Appl. Bacteriol. (1991), 71(3), 218-27
CODEN: JABAA4; ISSN: 0021-8847
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effects of 3 nonantibiotic, antimicrobial agents (**taurolidine**, chlorhexidine acetate and providone-iodine) on the surface hydrophobicity of the clin. strains Escherichia coli, **Staphylococcus** saprophyticus, **Staphylococcus** epidermidis, and Candida albicans were examd. Three recognized techniques for hydrophobicity measurements, **Bacterial Adherence** to Hydrocarbons (BATH), the Salt Aggregation Test (SAT) and Hydrophobic Interaction Chromatog. (HIC) were compared. At concns. reported to interfere with microbial-epithelial cell **adherence**, all 3 agents altered the cell surface hydrophobicity. However, these effects failed to exhibit a uniform relationship. Generally, **taurolidine** and povidone-iodine treatments decreased the hydrophobicity of the strains examd. whereas chlorhexidine acetate effects depended upon the microorganism treated. Subsequently, the exact contribution of altered cell surface hydrophobicity to the reported microbial anti-**adherence** effects is unclear. Comparison of the 3 techniques revealed a better correlation between the results obtained with the BATH test and HIC than the results obtained with the BATH and SAT or SAT and HIC. However, these differences may be due to the inaccuracy assocd. with the visual assessment of results employed by the SAT.

=> s (taurolidine or taurolin or tauroline)

17 TAUROLIDINE
12 TAUROLIN
4 TAUROLINE
L1 31 (TAUROLIDINE OR TAUROLIN OR TAUROLINE)

=> d ti.cit,ab 1-31

'TI.CIT' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'USPAT'
ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (CIT):ti,cit,ab

US PAT NO: 5,889,183 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 1 of 31
TITLE: .beta.-Aminoethanesulphonylazide their use for the preparation of 2-aminoethane-sulphonamide (taurylamide), **taurolidine** or taurultam and their acid addition salts

1 5,889,183, Mar. 30, 1999, .beta.-Aminoethanesulphonylazide their use for the preparation of 2-aminoethane-sulphonamide (taurylamide), **taurolidine** or taurultam and their acid addition salts; Claus Herdeis, et al., 544/8; 552/5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
A novel process for the preparation of taurylamide or its acid addition salts and the compounds **taurolidine** or taurultam obtainable therefrom, in which cysteamine or cystamine, in particular in the form of acid addition salts, is used as a starting material and in which the key intermediate is the compound .beta.-aminoethanesulphonylazide, in particular in the form of a water-soluble acid addition salt.

US PAT NO: 5,865,817 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 2 of 31
TITLE Apparatus and method for securing a medical instrument to a cannula of a trocar assembly

2. 5,865,817, Feb. 2, 1999, Apparatus and method for securing a medical instrument to a cannula of a trocar assembly; Stephen P. Moenning, et al., 604/539, 164, 174, 533; 606/1, 108, 130 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
An apparatus for securing a medical instrument to a cannula of a trocar assembly includes a first retainer portion. The apparatus also includes a second retainer portion. The apparatus also includes a ball-shaped instrument holder. The ball-shaped instrument holder has a passageway extending therethrough. The instrument is securable within the passageway. A method for securing a medical instrument to a cannula of a trocar assembly is also disclosed.

US PAT NO: 5,865,809 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 3 of 31
TITLE: Apparatus and method for securing a cannula of a trocar assembly to a body of a patient

3. 5,865,809, Feb. 2, 1999, Apparatus and method for securing a cannula of a trocar assembly to a body of a patient; Stephen P. Moenning, et al., 604/174; 128/DIG.26; 604/93 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
An apparatus for securing a cannula of a trocar assembly, which is inserted through an incision defined in the body of a patient, includes a base. The apparatus also includes an enclosed structure which is secured to the base. The enclosed structure includes a fluid port defined therein. The enclosed structure further defines an access opening through which the cannula extends. The apparatus also includes a plurality of beads contained within the enclosed structure. Moreover, the apparatus includes a slider and a locator. The locator is securable to the body. In addition, the slider is securable to the locator at any one of a first plurality of positions, whereas the base is securable to the slider at any one of a second plurality of positions. A method for securing a cannula of a trocar assembly to a body of a patient is also disclosed.

US PAT NO: 5,837,278 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 4 of 31
TITLE: Resorbable collagen membrane for use in guided tissue regeneration

4. 5,837,278, Nov. 17, 1998, Resorbable collagen membrane for use in guided tissue regeneration; Peter Geistlich, et al., 424/444, 402, 443 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:

The invention is concerned with wound healing and in particular with the use of a collagen-containing membrane in guided tissue regeneration. The invention provides a resorbable collagen membrane for use in guided tissue regeneration wherein one face of the membrane is fibrous thereby allowing cell growth thereon and the opposite face of the membrane is smooth, thereby inhibiting cell adhesion thereon.

US PAT NO: 5,819,748 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 5 of 31
TITLE: Implant for use in bone surgery

5. 5,819,748, Oct. 13, 1998, Implant for use in bone surgery; Rolf Wilhelm Pfirrmann, 128/898; 606/60, 72 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
A lyophilised collagen sponge used as an implant in osteitis and other bone cavities. The said sponge has dispersed therein antibacterially effective quantities of **taurolidine** and/or taurultam.

US PAT NO: 5,725,553 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 6 of 31
TITLE: Apparatus and method for protecting a port site opening in the wall of a body cavity

6. 5,725,553, Mar. 10, 1998, Apparatus and method for protecting a port site opening in the wall of a body cavity; Stephen P. Moenning, 606/213, 214 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
A medical apparatus includes a trocar assembly including a cannula and a trocar. The medical apparatus also includes a sleeve having a number of sealing members extending therefrom, and a passageway extending therethrough, with the trocar assembly being positioned within the passageway of the sleeve. The medical apparatus further includes a sealing member which defines a flexible, gas impervious bag having an interior void and a charge of beads confined within the interior void. The medical apparatus still further includes a lock member, and a sealing member having a biologically active compound disposed thereon. The sleeve is positionable within an opening defined in a wall of a body cavity. Moreover, the sealing members are movable between (1) a first orientation in which the sealing members are positioned to facilitate advancement of the sleeve into the opening, and (2) a second orientation in which the sealing members are positioned to prevent fluid communication between an area inside of the body cavity and an area outside of the body cavity through a space defined between the opening of the body cavity and the sleeve. A medical procedure which uses the medical apparatus is also disclosed.

US PAT NO: 5,603,921 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 7 of 31
TITLE: Medicated dental floss and method of preparation

7. 5,603,921, Feb. 18, 1997, Medicated dental floss and method of preparation; Mark A. Bowen, 424/49 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
A medicated dental floss and a method of preparation is presented for controlling the bacterial activity associated with gingivitis. The floss incorporates an antimicrobial agent which, as a result of the flossing action, is deposited to the interdental area of the teeth. The slow dissolution of the antimicrobial agent ensures that effective levels of medication are attained for sustained periods, thereby reducing bacterial activity.

US PAT NO: 5,593,665 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 8 of 31
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions

8. 5,593,665, Jan. 14, 1997, Pharmaceutical compositions; Rolf W. Pfirrmann, et al., 424/85.1; 514/422 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
The invention provides products containing tumour necrosis factor (TNF), and **taurolidine** and/or taurultam as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use for treatment of patients suffering from medical conditions mediated by TNF.

US PAT NO: 5,573,771 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 9 of 31
TITLE: Medicinal bone mineral products

9. 5,573,771, Nov. 12, 1996, Medicinal bone mineral products; Peter Geistlich, et al., 424/422, 423, 426, 489, 490, 491, 492, 494; 623/11, 16, 66 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
The invention provides a purified particulate bone mineral product for use in medicine, the particles of said mineral being substantially free from all endogenous organic material and having at least at the surface thereof resorbable, physiologically compatible, natural or synthetic macromolecular material. In particular the invention provides a bone mineral impregnated with a gel-forming protein or polysaccharide such as gelatin to provide a surprising increase in strength and a product comprising bone mineral in a matrix of collagen-fibres and a gel-forming protein. Such products are intended as remodeling implants or prosthetic bone replacement.

US PAT NO: 5,417,975 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 10 of 31
TITLE: Chemical Compound

10. 5,417,975, May 23, 1995, Chemical Compound; Heinz Lussi, et al., 424/423; 514/774; 530/353, 840; 623/16 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
The invention provides a process for the preparation of high purity bone mineral wherein the organic matter in degreased bone is degraded and solubilized by heating with ammonia or a primary amine, characterized in that the solubilized degradation products are extracted by washing with flowing water at temperatures below 60.degree. C., such heating with primary amine and washing steps optionally being repeated, whereby substantially all organic matter removable by these steps is removed, the bone mineral so treated being heated in air at temperatures of up to 700.degree. C.

US PAT NO: 5,210,083 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 11 of 31
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions

11. 5,210,083, May 11, 1993, Pharmaceutical compositions; Rolf W. Pfirrmann, 514/222.5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
An aqueous solution containing a bacterially effective concentration of **taurolidine** and/or taurultam together with a parenterally acceptable polyol. The aqueous solution is particularly suitable for parenteral administration.

US PAT NO: 5,167,961 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 12 of 31
TITLE: Process for preparing high purity bone mineral

12. 5,167,961, Dec. 1, 1992, Process for preparing high purity bone mineral; Heinz Lussi, et al., 424/423, 422, 484; 514/774; 530/350, 353, 840; 623/16 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides a process for the preparation of high purity bone mineral wherein the organic matter is degraded by heating with ammonia or a primary amine, characterized in that the solubilized degradation products are extracted by washing with flowing water at temperature below 60.degree. C., such heating with primary amine and washing steps optionally being repeated, whereby substantially all organic matter removable by these steps is removed, the bone mineral so treated being heated in air at temperatures between 250.degree. C. and 600.degree. C.

US PAT NO: 5,077,281 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 13 of 31
TITLE: Novel use of **taurolin**

13. 5,077,281, Dec. 31, 1991, Novel use of **taurolin**; Johannes Reinmuller, 514/56, 222.5, 457, 822 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:

Taurolin compounds are used as blood coagulation-inhibiting agents and as abacterial inflammation-inhibiting agents. The outstanding coagulation-inhibiting action of **taurolin** is especially suitable for use in medical conditions requiring dialysis and for vascular protheses. These compounds can also be used together with other anti-coagulants such as coumarin or heparin.

US PAT NO: 4,960,415 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 14 of 31
TITLE: Device for inserting in wounds and wound cavities

14. 4,960,415, Oct. 2, 1990, Device for inserting in wounds and wound cavities; Johannes Reinmuller, 604/890.1, 265, 891.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT
A device for inserting in wounds and wound cavities is described consisting of a container containing a pharmaceutical active substance, the walls of this container consisting at least partly of a membrane, preferably a semi-permeable membrane, which allows the active substance to escape into the wound area. The container is, more preferably, a dialysis tube. In order to drain off wound secretions, the container containing the pharmaceutically active substance, particularly **taurolidine**, is conveniently connected to a drainage tube. Preferably, a drainage tube is used in which the end which leads into the wound is split into filaments.

US PAT NO 4,905,700 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 15 of 31
TITLE: Method of transmitting ultrasound into a body

15. 4,905,700, Mar. 6, 1990, Method of transmitting ultrasound into a body; Heinrich Wokalek, et al., 600/437; 73/644; 128/915; 516/103; 524/55, 916 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
An acoustic coupling medium for transmitting ultrasound is disclosed. The medium, which is of use in ultrasonic visualization of the human body, comprises a sheet of hydrogel containing over 90% water, preferably over 95% water. The hydrogel preferably comprises agar, the chains of which are interspersed with chains of polyacrylamide.

US PAT NO: 4,892,516 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 16 of 31
TITLE: Surgical aid

16. 4,892,516, Jan. 9, 1990, Surgical aid; Anton Harle, 604/57; 424/426; 604/93, 288 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:

The invention proposes a surgical aid which contains pharmaceutical active compounds in support materials which permit protracted release of the active compounds, this aid being designed in the form of a flat article provided with free spaces, and, as a rule, the individual free spaces having, at least predominantly, an area of at least 0.1 cm.sup.2.

US PAT NO: 4,882,149 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 17 of 31
TITLE: Pharmaceutical depot preparation

17. 4,882,149, Nov. 21, 1989, Pharmaceutical depot preparation; Myron Spector, 424/425, 426, 491, 499; 514/2, 222.2; 604/522, 891.1; 623/16, 18, 66 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
Pharmaceutical depot preparation for implantation into base tissue comprising natural bone mineral from which the naturally associated fat and bone-proteins have been removed whereby said bone is sterile and non-allergenic, said bone mineral having absorbed thereon and/or adsorbed therein one or more physiologically active substances. The physiologically active substance is advantageously an antibiotic or **taurolidine** or tauraltam or a protein or polypeptide assisting bone regeneration.

US PAT NO: 4,853,225 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 18 of 31
TITLE: Process for implanting a medicament depot

18. 4,853,225, Aug. 1, 1989, Process for implanting a medicament depot; Helmut Wahlig, et al., 424/423, 424, 425, 426, 484, 485, 487, 488; 623/11, 16 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
The invention relates to an implantable medicament depot comprising physiologically acceptable excipients and at least one delayed release active compound which is a chemotherapeutic of the gyrase inhibitor type. The depot can be used for combating infections.

US PAT NO: 4,797,282 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 19 of 31
TITLE: Drug depot containing cytostatics

19. 4,797,282, Jan. 10, 1989, Drug depot containing cytostatics; Helmut Wahlig, et al., 424/422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 433 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
A drug depot, which can be implanted in the body, for the controlled, delayed release of cytostatics, comprises a synthetic material based on polyacrylates and/or polymethacrylates containing a cytostatic and at least one amino acid. The depot can be used in a particularly advantageous manner for the local control of tumors.

US PAT NO: 4,773,406 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 20 of 31
TITLE: Bone fracture fixation plates

20. 4,773,406, Sep. 27, 1988, Bone fracture fixation plates; Myron Spector, et al., 606/76 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
A bone fracture fixation device for fixation to a fractured bone is substantially free from resorbable materials and materials which soften on exposure to body fluids, and undergoes a gradual decrease in rigidity over the healing period of the fracture.

US PAT NO: 4,772,468 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 21 of 31
TITLE: Chemical compositions

21. 4,772,468, Sep. 20, 1988, Chemical compositions; Rolf W. Pfirrmann, 424/602 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
The invention provides a pharmaceutical composition for filling into bone cavities comprising an agueous paste formed from powdered calcium phosphate and an antibacterial substance, if necessary together with one or more binders. The antibacterial substance is preferably **taurolidine** and the calcium phosphate is preferably .beta.-tricalcium phosphate.

US PAT NO: 4,626,536 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 22 of 31
TITLE: Compositions for combatting toxaemia

22. 4,626,536, Dec. 2, 1986, Compositions for combatting toxaemia; Rolf W. Pfirrmann, 514/222.5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
Compounds of formula (I) ##STR1## [wherein R.sup.1 represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms and R.sup.2 represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a group of formula II ##STR2## in which R.sup.1 is as defined above] and pharmaceutical compositions thereof may be administered to humans or warm-blooded animals to combat toxic proteins or peptides, e.g. venoms, fungal toxins and bacterial exotoxins, in the bloodstream.

US PAT NO: 4,604,391 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 23 of 31
TITLE: Treatment of osteitis and osteomyelitis employing thiadiazine compounds

23. 4,604,391, Aug. 5, 1986, Treatment of osteitis and osteomyelitis employing thiadiazine compounds; Rolf W. Pfirrmann, 514/222.5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
Compounds of formula (I) ##STR1## [wherein R.sup.1 represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms and R.sup.2 represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a group of formula (II) ##STR2## in which R.sup.1 is as defined above] and pharmaceutical compositions thereof may be administered prophylactically to humans or warm-blooded animals to combat the occurrence of osteitis or osteomyelitis, especially in patients suffering from bone injuries of traumatic origin.

US PAT NO: 4,587,284 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 24 of 31
TITLE: Absorbent polymer material and its preparation

24. 4,587,284, May 6, 1986, Absorbent polymer material and its preparation; Heinz Luissi, et al., 524/17, 18, 21, 24, 28, 32, 35 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
An enhanced water-absorbency hydrophilic polymer material, suitable for use in for example wound dressings, is prepared by a process in which a water-containing organic hydrogel comprising a gelable polysaccharide and/or protein or polypeptide interspersed with a polymer of a hydrophilic acrylic or methacrylic acid derivative is permeated with a base, the pH of said hydrogel being raised to at least 9 during treatment with said base.

US PAT NO: 4,587,268 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 25 of 31
TITLE: Treatment of osteitis

25. 4,587,268, May 6, 1986, Treatment of osteitis; Rolf W. Pfirrmann, 514/774, 21, 222.5; 530/354 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
A composition comprising a resorbable aqueous gel having dissolved or dispersed therein one or more water-soluble medicaments is of use in the treatment of wounds.
Such a composition is of use in a method of healing an infection in a cavity in bone or other tissue whereby the resorbable aqueous gel is placed in the cavity and allowed to remain there until resorbed, the aqueous phase of the gel containing the water soluble medicament.
The medicament is preferably an antibiotic or a methylol transfer antibacterial.

US PAT NO: 4,556,056 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 26 of 31
TITLE Transparent fluid bandage material and the preparation and use thereof

26. 4,556,056, Dec. 3, 1985, Transparent fluid bandage material and the preparation and use thereof; Herbert Fischer, et al., 604/304; 602/49 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
Novel bandage materials are provided comprising a transparent fluid mater consisting of hydrophilic organic transparent gel in sheet or band form, swollen with an aqueous solution which can contain buffer substances, wound treatment agents, nutrients and/or hormones, and optionally, a reinforcing mesh. The fluid bandages are made by dissolving a monomer and a gellable hydrophilic high molecular substance in aqueous medium and starting the gel forming reaction with an initiator for the polymerizable monomer. The bandages can also be utilized as carrier compositions for cell cultures from which metabolites are obtained.

US PAT NO: 4,347,234 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 27 of 31
TITLE: Medicinally useful, shaped mass of collagen resorbable in the body

27. 4,347,234, Aug. 31, 1982, Medicinally useful, shaped mass of collagen resorbable in the body; Helmut Wahlig, et al., 424/426; 514/801; 604/368; 606/229; 623/16, 18 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
A shaped mass resorbable in the body, comprises collagen and a bioresorbable binding agent for collagen, the binding agent being selected, e.g., from polymers of C.sub.2-16 .alpha.-hydroxyalkanoic acids, polymers of natural amino acids, hydrolyzed collagen or hydrolyzed elastin.

US PAT NO: 4,337,251 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 28 of 31
TITLE: Method of avoiding and removing adhesions

28. 4,337,251, Jun. 29, 1982, Method of avoiding and removing adhesions; Rolf W. Pfirrmann, 514/222.5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
The invention provides a method of treatment of the human or animal body comprising the application of an aqueous solution containing a compound of formula I ##STR1## [wherein R.sup.1 represents a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms and R.sup.2 represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a group of formula II ##STR2## in which R.sup.1 is as defined above] to human or animal tissue subjected to surgical treatment whereby the incidence of adhesion formation is eliminated or substantially reduced or whereby existing adhesions are at least substantially detached or unblocked.
There is also provided a solution for use in the above method.

US PAT NO: 4,291,013 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 29 of 31
TITLE: Medicinally useful, shaped mass of collagen resorbable in the body

29. 4,291,013, Sep. 22, 1981, Medicinally useful, shaped mass of collagen resorbable in the body; Helmut Wahlig, et al., 424/426, 572; 514/773; 530/356; 623/11, 16 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
A shaped mass resorbable in the body, comprises collagen and a bioresorbable binding agent for collagen, the binding agent being selected, e.g., from polymers of C.sub.2-16 .alpha.-hydroxyalkanoic acids, polymers of natural amino acids, hydrolyzed collagen or hydrolyzed elastin.

US PAT NO: 4,107,305 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 30 of 31
TITLE: Treatment of endotoxaemia

30. 4,107,305, Aug. 15, 1978, Treatment of endotoxaemia; Rolf W. Pfirrmann, 514/222.5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
The present invention provides a method of combatting endotoxaemia whereby there is administered to a patient an effective amount of a compound of the formula: ##STR1## where R.sup.1 is hydrogen or an alkyl group with 1-6 carbon atoms and R.sup.2 is hydrogen or an alkyl group with 1-6 carbon atoms or a group of formula: ##STR2## R.sup.1 is preferably hydrogen and R.sup.2 is preferably hydrogen or a group of formula II; the most preferred compound is bis-(1,1-dioxo-perhydro-1,2,4-thiadiazin-4-yl)-methane.

US PAT NO: 4,096,241 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L1: 31 of 31
TITLE: Tooth preparations

31. 4,096,241, Jun. 20, 1978, Tooth preparations; Peter Geistlich, et al., 424/54 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

ABSTRACT:
This invention relates to novel preparations for the treatment and for prophylaxis of tooth and gum infections, and in particular parodontosis, comprising derivatives of thiadiazine as active ingredient.
Pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention are described and exemplified.

=> logoff

ALL L# QUERIES AND ANSWER SETS ARE DELETED AT LOGOFF
LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:y

U.S. Patent & Trademark Office LOGOFF AT 11:48:47 ON 14 JUL 1999